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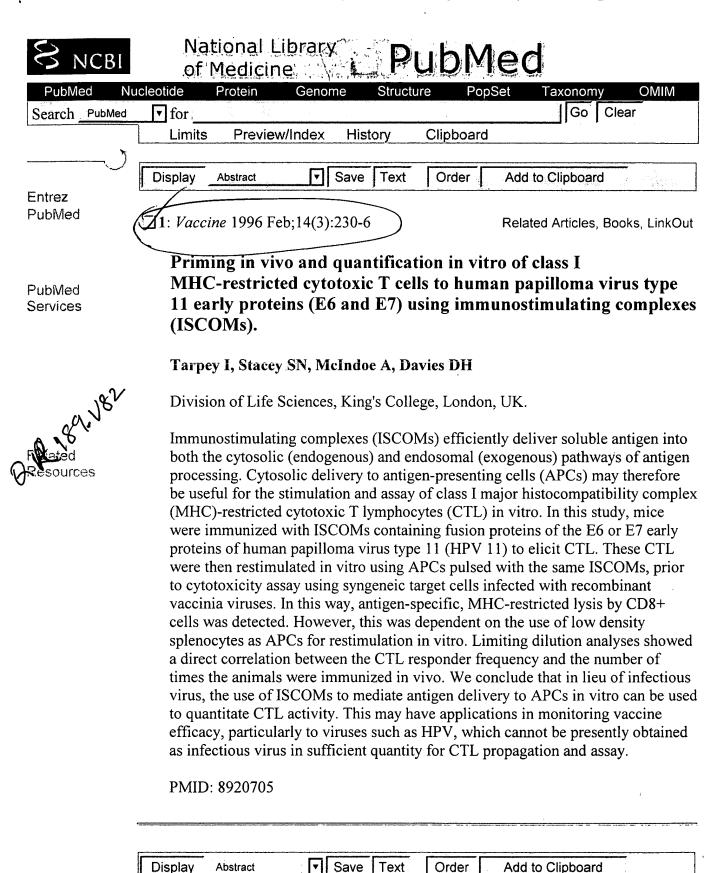
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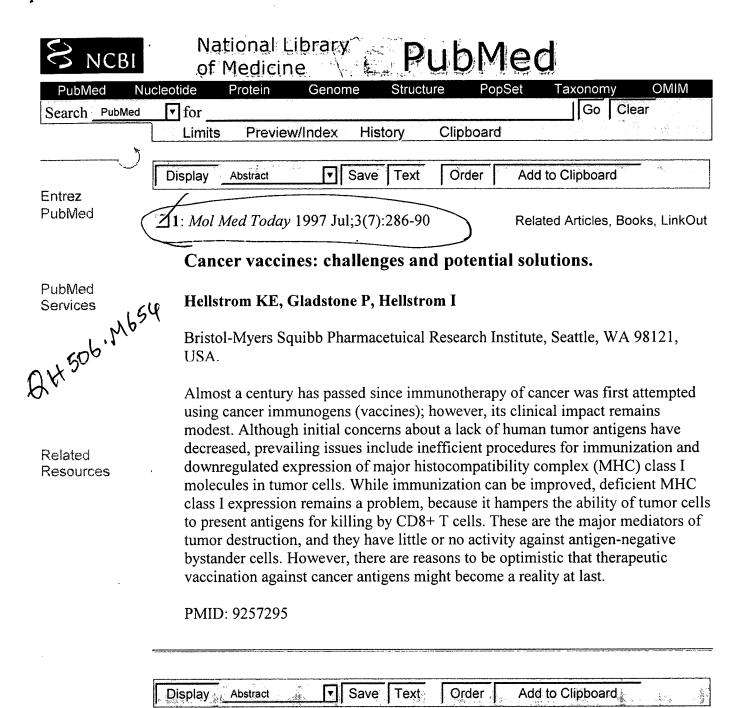
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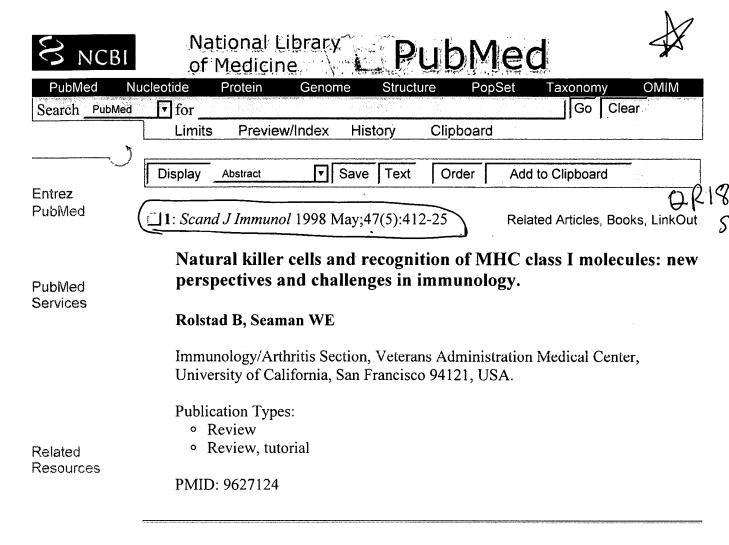
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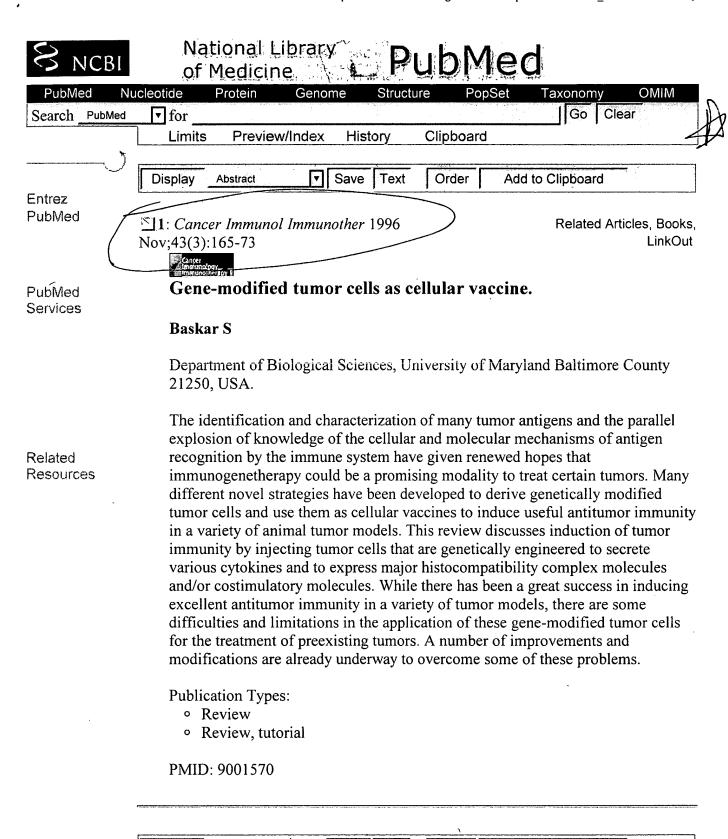
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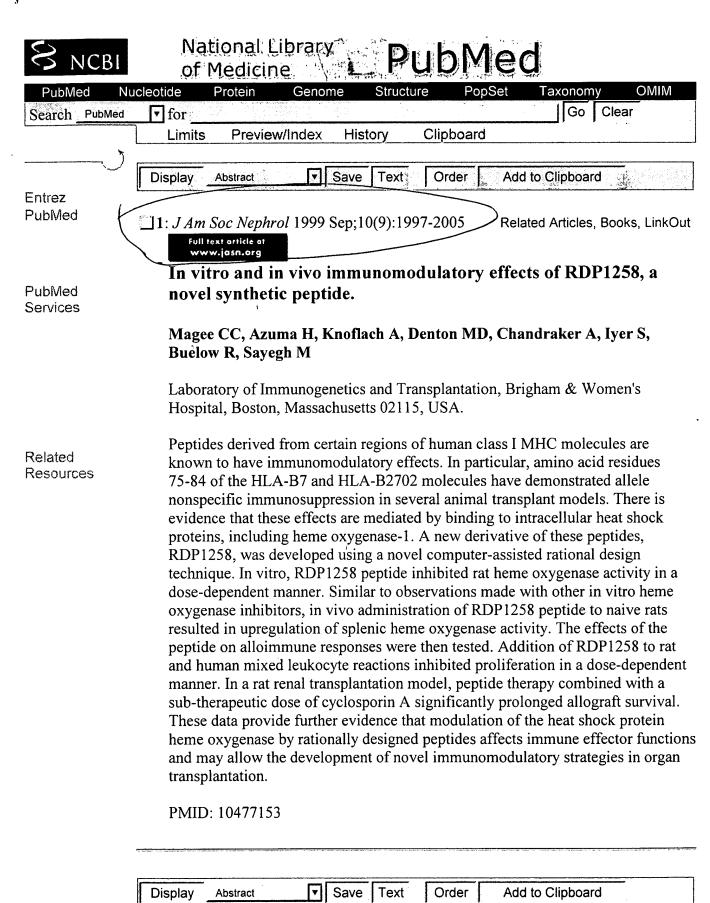
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	Mincarini M, Cagnoni F, Canonica GW, Cordone G, Sismondini A, Semino C, Pietra G, Melioli G

Servizio di Allergologia ed Immunologia Clinica, DIMI, Universita di Genoa, Italy.

Related Resources An in vitro flow cytometric model has been developed to evaluate the effects of antiallergic drugs such as cetirizine (CTZ) on the expression of surface molecules on primary cultured normal cells. Quantitative analysis demonstrated that HLA class I and ICAM-1/CD54 molecules are present on both epithelial and stromal cells, and that their expression is strongly enhanced by treatment with interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma). Nevertheless, the IFN-gamma-mediated upregulation of ICAM-1/CD54 was inhibited by treatment with CTZ, demonstrating a direct effect on both cell types. This finding is particularly interesting because ICAM-1/CD54 is the main rhinovirus receptor, and rhinoviruses are the principal cause of asthma exacerbation in children. Thus, according to data derived from this in vitro model, CTZ should have an important role in the reduction of infectious exacerbation of asthma in atopic patients.

PMID: 10753012

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PubMed	1: Vaccine 2000 Jul 15;18(27):3152-65 Related Articles, Books, LinkOuter ELSEVIER SCIENCE Anti-major histocompatibility complex antibody responses in					
PubMed Services	macaques via intradermal DNA immunizations.					
	Dela Cruz CS, MacDonald KS, Barber BH					
	Institute of Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences Building, University of Toronto, 1 King's College Circle, Ontario, M5S 1A8, Toronto, Canada.					
Related Resources	In simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) models, immunization of macaques with uninfected human cells or human major histocompatibility complex (MHC) proteins can induce xenogeneic immune responses which can protect the animals from subsequent SIV challenges. These studies suggest that the induction of anti-MHC immune responses can be a viable vaccine strategy against human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1). We have previously shown in mouse studies that DNA immunization with class I and class II MHC-encoding plasmids can elicit both xenogeneic and allogeneic antibody responses against conformationally intact MHC molecules (Vaccine 17 (1999) 2479-92). Here we take these observations one step closer to human applications and report that intradermal needle immunizations of non-human primates with plasmid DNA encoding human MHC alleles can safely elicit xenogeneic anti-MHC antibody responses. Moreover, injecting macaques with DNA encoding a specific macaque allogeneic MHC induced anti-allogeneic MHC antibodies production. These studies show that DNA immunization with MHC-encoding vectors can indeed be used to induce specific anti-human xenogeneic, as well as anti-macaque allogeneic MHC immunity in non-human primates. This strategy could thus be used to mobilize anti-MHC antibody response which may be useful as part of an anti-HIV-1 vaccination approach.					
	PMID: 10856795					

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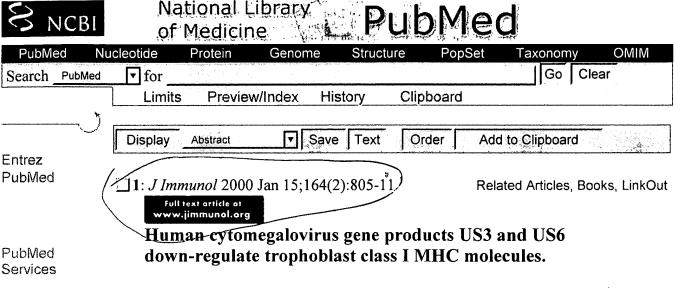
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Abstract



Jun Y, Kim E, Jin M, Sung HC, Han H, Geraghty DE, Ahn K

Graduate School of Biotechnology, Korea University, Seoul, Korea.

Related Resources The epidemiological correlation between human CMV (HCMV) infection and spontaneous fetal loss has been suggested, but the underlying mechanism is not well understood. Fetal cytotrophoblasts, which are in direct contact with the maternal immune system in the uterus during pregnancy, do not express HLA-A and HLA-B, but express the nonclassical class I HLA-G and HLA-C. It has been shown that both HLA-G and HLA-C are capable of inhibiting NK-mediated cell lysis. In our present study, using human trophoblast cell lines as well as other cell lines stably transfected with the human class I genes, we have demonstrated that HCMV US3 and US6 down-regulate the cell-surface expression of both HLA-G and HLA-C by two different mechanisms. HCMV US3 physically associates with both trophoblast class I MHC species, retaining them in the endoplasmic reticulum. In contrast, HCMV US6 inhibits peptide transport by TAP and thus specifically the intracellular trafficking of class I molecules. Therefore, these findings suggest for the first time a possible molecular mechanism underlying HCMV-related spontaneous pregnancy loss.

PMID: 10623826

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	1: Jun Y, Kim E, Jin M, Sung HC, Han H, Geraghty DE, Ahn K. Related Articles
PubMed Services	Human cytomegalovirus gene products US3 and US6 down-regulate trophoblast class I MHC molecules. J Immunol. 2000 Jan 15;164(2):805-11. PMID: 10623826
	2: Colonna M, Samaridis J, Cella M, Angman L, Allen RL, O'Callaghan CA, Dunbar R, Ogg GS, Cerundolo V, Rolink A. Human myelomonocytic cells express an inhibitory receptor for classical and nonclassical MHC class I molecules. J Immunol. 1998 Apr 1;160(7):3096-100. PMID: 9531263
Related Resources	3: Munz C, Holmes N, King A, Loke YW, Colonna M, Schild H, Rammensee HG. Human histocompatibility leukocyte antigen (HLA)-G molecules inhibit NKAT3 expressing natural killer cells. J Exp Med. 1997 Feb 3;185(3):385-91. PMID: 9053439

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PubMed Services	Transloading of tumor cell complex class I peptide lig generation of potent cance Schmidt W, Steinlein P, Busch Kirlappos H, Birnstiel ML	gand: a novel g er vaccines.	eneral strategy for the
	Research Institute of Molecular	Pathology (I.M.P	.), Vienna, Austria.
Related Resources	The major hurdle to be cleared in immunogenicity of cancer cells. whole tumor cells have been used genetically engineered to express before application. We have devimmunogeneic, highly effective (MHC) class I-positive cancer of I-matched peptide ligands of for term transloading. Murine tumo melanoma M-3 and B16-F10, re (H2-Kd), were transloaded with	In previous attemed as vaccines, eit is nonself proteins veloped a novel ap vaccine: major hiells are administering, nonself original r lines of the H2-lespectively, as well	apts to overcome this problem, ther admixed with adjuvant(s) or or immunomodulatory factors oppoach to generate an stocompatibility complex ared together with MHC class in, generated by a procedure we Kd or the H2-Db haplotype, as colon carcinoma CT-26

and applied as irradiated vaccines. Mice bearing a deposit of live M-3 melanoma cells were efficiently cured by this treatment. In the CT-26 colon carcinoma and the B16-F10 melanoma, high efficacies were obtained against tumor challenge, suggesting the universal applicability of this new type of vaccine. With foreign peptide ligands adapted to the requirements of a desired MHC class I haplotype, this concept may be used for the treatment of human cancers.

PMID: 8790404

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